

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CARBON AUTONOMOUS ROBOTIC
SYSTEMS INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

LAUDANDO & ASSOCIATES LLC,

Defendant.

No. 2:24-cv-03012-DAD-JDP

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION
FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND
GRANTING DEFENSE COUNSEL'S
RENEWED MOTION TO WITHDRAW

(Doc. Nos. 49, 52, 72)

LAUDANDO & ASSOCIATES LLC,

Counter Claimant,

v.

CARBON AUTONOMOUS ROBOTIC
SYSTEMS INC.,

Counter Defendant.

This matter came before the court on May 20, 2025 for a hearing on plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction filed on April 8, 2025. (Doc. No. 49.) Attorneys Chandrika Vira, Ralph Wilson Powers III, Steven Pappas, and Richard A. Crudo appeared at the hearing by video on behalf of plaintiff. Attorneys Joel Lin and Michael M. Powell appeared at the hearing by video

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on behalf of defendant. For the reasons explained below, the court will grant plaintiff’s motion for a preliminary injunction.¹

BACKGROUND²

Plaintiff and counter-defendant Carbon Autonomous Robotic Systems Inc. brings this patent infringement action against defendant and counterclaimant Laudando & Associates LLC (“L&A”). (Doc. No. 46.) Plaintiff was founded by Paul Mikesell, a named inventor on several United States patents, specifically U.S. Patent No. 12,219,948 (“the ‘948 patent”) and U.S. Patent No. 12,240,372 (“the ‘372 patent”). (Doc. No. 49-5 at ¶ 3.) In relevant part for purposes of the pending motion, plaintiff alleges that defendant’s products infringe upon the ‘948 patent and the ‘372 patent. (Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 88–168.)

In February 2022, plaintiff launched the first generation of its LaserWeeder product. (Doc. No. 49-5 at ¶ 12.) The LaserWeeder product is a system incorporating several high-resolution cameras and lasers which is then mounted on a tractor to be moved over a field. (Doc. No. 49-2 at ¶ 35.) The system incorporates computer vision software implemented as a neural network which analyzes the images that the cameras receive to distinguish between weeds and desirable plants. (*Id.*) Once the computer vision software identifies a weed, the LaserWeeder directs the lasers within the system to shoot and destroy the weed. (*Id.* at ¶ 37.) The LaserWeeder system also incorporates multiple safety features, such as emergency stop buttons, safety lights, and a remote control operator. (*Id.* at ¶ 38.) In 2025, plaintiff launched the second generation of the LaserWeeder product (the “G2 product”) which is more modular to allow for multiple configurations of the system. (*Id.* at ¶ 39.) The G2 product incorporates additional safety features including multiple emergency stop buttons, laser emission indicator lights, a key control mechanism, and mechanical hard stops to prevent the laser from exiting outside of desired

¹ At the May 20, 2025 hearing, defendant’s counsel orally renewed its motion to withdraw as counsel of record for defendant L&A (Doc. No. 52) which the court had previously denied without prejudice. (Doc. No. 64.) The court will address counsel’s renewed motion at the conclusion of this order.

² The following facts are drawn from the declarations filed in support of and in opposition to the pending motion, and the exhibits attached thereto. (Doc. Nos. 49-2–9, 58-1, 58-2, 61-1, 61-2.)

limits. (*Id.*) The G2 product also uses a laser, camera, and software system to identify and eliminate weeds. (*Id.*; *see generally* Doc. No. 49-5 at 173–223) (the manual for the G2 product).

In support of its motion for preliminary injunction, plaintiff provides an expert declaration from Paul R. Weckler, who possesses a Ph.D. in agricultural engineering from Oklahoma State University where he now works as a professor of biosystems and agricultural engineering. (Doc. No. 49-6 at ¶¶ 7, 8.) In that declaration, Dr. Weckler explains that the G2 product practices the claims of the ‘948 and ‘372 patents. (Doc. No. 49-6 at 20.) The ‘948 patent’s first independent claim is as follows:

A system for damaging or killing weeds, the system comprising: [1.1] a camera configured to capture images of plants in a field; [1.2] a light source configured to emit a light beam with a wavelength within a range from 300 nm to 100 [micro]meters; a control system comprising: [1.3] a first actuator and a first mirror for directing a path of the light beam, [1.4] a second actuator and a second mirror for directing the path of the light beam, [1.5] wherein the control system is configured to direct the path of the light beam towards a target using the first and second mirrors; [1.6] a housing configured to at least partially enclose the light source and the control system; [1.7] a computing system; and [1.8] a frame configured to move over the field, wherein the camera, the housing, the light source, the control system, and the computing system are supported, directly or indirectly by the frame, wherein the computing system is configured to perform operations comprising: [1.9] receiving an image of at least one plant in the field captured by the camera at a first time, [1.10] detecting a weed in the image of the at least one plant, wherein the detecting is performed using a neural network configured to differentiate between a weed and a crop, [1.11] predicting a target location of the weed in the field at a second time later than the first time, wherein the predicted target location accounts for motion of the camera relative to the weed during an elapsed time between the first time and the second time, [1.12] causing one or both of the first or second actuators to control one or both of the first or second mirrors to direct the path of the light beam toward the predicted target location of the weed in the field, [1.13] causing the light source to emit the light beam along the path towards the predicted target

location of the weed, and [1.14] causing the light source to continue emitting the light beam for a length of time sufficient to damage or kill the weed.

(Doc. No. 49-6 at 370–71.) The ‘372’s first independent claim is as follows:

A system for illuminating and targeting a plant in a field, the system comprising: [2.1] a lighting array comprising a plurality of lights, wherein the lighting array is configured to illuminate a region of interest in the field to reduce or eliminate shadows in the region of interest, and wherein the region of interest includes the plant; and a

detection system comprising: [2.2] a camera configured to obtain an image of the region of interest, wherein the image depicts the plant, [2.3] one or more processors configured to determine a target location of the plant in the region of interest based on the image of the region of interest obtained by the camera, and [2.4] a light source configured to emit a light beam toward the target location of the plant to damage or kill the plant.

(*Id.* at 407.)³ Though other companies have developed products to target weeds using computer vision or other similar precision-enhancing technology, plaintiff was the only company to have developed a laser-based weeding product for sale in the United States prior to defendant's announcement of its laser-based weeding product. (Doc. No. 49-2 at ¶¶ 64, 65.)

On September 19, 2023, defendant Laudando & Associates announced that it had developed a laser-based weeding product called the "L&Aser Module" (the "Accused Product").⁴ (Doc. No. 49-5 at ¶ 33.) The Accused Product may be used in a variety of configurations, including with a tractor. (Doc. No. 49-6 at ¶ 67.) The inventor of the Accused Product has stated that it is covered by a pending patent which was filed after plaintiff filed its applications for patents covering the LaserWeeder G1 line. (Doc. No. 49-5 at ¶ 35.)

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³ Throughout its motion, plaintiff defines the terms within these claims by their ordinary and customary meaning. (Doc. No. 49-1 at 10; 49-6 at ¶ 46.) Defendant does not offer an alternative claim construction proposal. Accordingly, the court will interpret the claim terms in the '948 and '372 patents by their ordinary and customary meaning for purposes of plaintiff's motion. *See Maxwell Techs. v. Nesscap, Inc.*, 508 F. Supp. 2d 837, 842–43 (S.D. Cal. 2007) ("[A] district court may issue a 'tentative' or 'rolling' claim construction when faced with the task of claim construction on an expedited basis."); *see also Omega Eng'g v. Raytek Corp.*, 334 F.3d 1314, 1323 (Fed. Cir. 2003) ("We indulge a 'heavy presumption' that claim terms carry their full ordinary and customary meaning . . . unless the patentee unequivocally imparted a novel meaning to those terms or expressly relinquished claim scope during prosecution[.]"); *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1313 (Fed. Cir. 2005) ("[T]he ordinary and customary meaning of a claim term is the meaning that the term would have to a person of ordinary skill in the art in question at the time of the invention, i.e., as of the effective filing date of the patent application.").

⁴ During the hearing on the pending motion, the parties disagreed on how to characterize the Accused Product. Plaintiff defined the Accused Product as being all products from the L&Aser Module product line, whereas defendant defined the Accused Product to be a combination of the L&Aser Module and its accompanying software package called AgCeption. Throughout this order, the court conducts its analysis following the definition that plaintiff's expert employed in his analysis: The Accused Product is the L&Aser Module configured to operate with the AgCeption software. (Doc. No. 49-6 at ¶ 67.)

1 Dr. Weckler analyzed the depictions of the Accused Product in forming an opinion as to
2 whether the Accused Product infringes on the ‘948 or ‘372 patents. (Doc. No. 49-6 at ¶ 16.) It
3 appears that Dr. Weckler analyzed multiple videos and photos of the Accused Product, including
4 photos showing the interior of the Accused Product, but did not perform physical analysis on a
5 unit of the Accused Product itself.⁵ (See *id.* at 335–47.) Based upon this review, Dr. Weckler
6 found that the Accused Product has an outer housing which contains a laser source, two actuators,
7 and two mirrors to guide a laser to the location of a weed. (Doc. No. 49-6 at ¶ 69.) The Accused
8 Product also includes a “2.35MP RGB 8mm” camera to capture images of a field. (*Id.* at ¶ 70.)
9 The Accused Product further includes a lighting array composed of “Auxiliary Lighting” and an
10 “External Lighting Trigger” used to activate the array such that it can illuminate an area on the
11 ground. (*Id.* at ¶ 71.) The Accused Product then can be mounted on a frame to move across a
12 field, with alternative configurations to allow the frame to be moved by a tractor or within a self-
13 powered robot. (*Id.* at ¶ 72.) Dr. Weckler determined that the Accused Product uses software to
14 take images from the camera, identify weeds, and direct a laser to target the weed. (*Id.* at ¶ 74.)
15 Defendant’s founder stated in an interview that the Accused Product’s camera sends the image to
16 an “onboard computer” which “runs an AI model” to classify whether the image is showing a
17 weed, identify the weed’s location, and direct the laser to the appropriate “kill zone.” (*Id.*; Doc.
18 No. 49-7 at 7–8.) Based on these structural components, Dr. Weckler concluded that the Accused
19 Product infringed on plaintiff’s ‘948 and ‘372 patents.

20 On April 8, 2025, plaintiff filed its pending motion for a preliminary injunction seeking to
21 enjoin sales of the Accused Product. (Doc. No. 49.) On April 22, 2025, defendant filed its
22 opposition brief and on May 2, 2025, plaintiff filed its reply thereto. (Doc. Nos. 58, 61.)

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25 ⁵ Plaintiff addressed this lack of a physical inspection at the hearing, indicating that it had
26 requested core technical documentation and a physical inspection of the Accused Product but had
27 not been able to reach agreement with defendant. Both parties also addressed whether the
28 plaintiff could have purchased a unit of the Accused Product to analyze. In this regard, defendant
stated that it had not delivered any units of the Accused Product and would deliver the first such
units the week after the hearing.

LEGAL STANDARD

“The proper legal standard for preliminary injunctive relief requires a party to demonstrate ‘that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.’” *Stormans, Inc. v. Selecky*, 586 F.3d 1109, 1127 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008)); *see also Ctr. for Food Safety v. Vilsack*, 636 F.3d 1166, 1172 (9th Cir. 2011) (“After *Winter*, ‘plaintiffs must establish that irreparable harm is likely, not just possible, in order to obtain a preliminary injunction.’”) (quoting *All. for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011)). The Ninth Circuit has also held that an “injunction is appropriate when a plaintiff demonstrates . . . that serious questions going to the merits were raised and the balance of hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff’s favor.” *All. for the Wild Rockies*, 632 F.3d at 1134–35 (quoting *Lands Council v. McNair*, 537 F.3d 981, 987 (9th Cir. 2008) (*en banc*), *overruled on other grounds by Winter*, 555 U.S. 7).⁶ The party seeking the injunction bears the burden of proof as to each of these elements. *Klein v. City of San Clemente*, 584 F.3d 1196, 1201 (9th Cir. 2009); *Caribbean Marine Servs. Co. v. Baldrige*, 844 F.2d 668, 674 (9th Cir. 1988) (“A plaintiff must do more than merely allege imminent harm sufficient to establish standing; a plaintiff must *demonstrate* immediate threatened injury as a prerequisite to preliminary injunctive relief.”). Finally, an injunction is “an extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.” *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 22.

DISCUSSION

A. Likelihood of Success on the Merits

“To establish a likelihood of success on the merits, ‘a patentee . . . must demonstrate that it will likely prove infringement of one or more claims of the patents-in-suit, and that at least one

⁶ The Ninth Circuit has found that this “serious question” version of the circuit’s sliding scale approach survives “when applied as part of the four-element *Winter* test.” *All. for the Wild Rockies*, 632 F.3d at 1134. “That is, ‘serious questions going to the merits’ and a balance of hardships that tips sharply towards the plaintiff can support issuance of a preliminary injunction, so long as the plaintiff also shows that there is a likelihood of irreparable injury and that the injunction is in the public interest.” *Id.* at 1135.

1 of those same allegedly infringed claims will also likely withstand the validity challenges
2 presented by the accused infringer.” *Apple, Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 877 F. Supp. 2d 838,
3 857–58 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *AstraZeneca LP v. Apotex,*
4 *Inc.*, 633 F.3d 1042, 1050 (Fed. Cir. 2010)), *reversed on other grounds by*, 695 F.3d 1370 (Fed.
5 Cir. 2012). Plaintiff bears the burden to demonstrate that its success in establishing infringement
6 is more likely than not. *Pavemetrics Sys. v. Tetra Tech, Inc.*, No. 2:21-cv-01289-MCS-MAA,
7 2021 WL 2548959, at *4 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 15, 2021); *see also Maxwell Techs. v. Nesscap, Inc.*,
8 508 F. Supp. 2d 837, 843 (S.D. Cal. 2007) (finding that the burden in establishing infringement at
9 the preliminary injunction stage is by a preponderance of the evidence). Plaintiff also bears the
10 burden to demonstrate that its infringement claim “will likely withstand defendant’s challenges to
11 the validity and enforceability of those patents.” *Open Text, S.A. v. Box, Inc.*, 36 F. Supp. 3d 885,
12 891 (N.D. Cal. 2014).

13 “Because a patent is presumed valid, an alleged infringer must establish invalidity by clear
14 and convincing evidence at trial. . . . At the preliminary injunction stage, the accused infringer
15 similarly bears the burden to present evidence of invalidity. . . . However, rather than clear and
16 convincing, the accused infringer need only establish a ‘substantial question’ of invalidity.” *Id.*
17 (citing *Titan Tire Corp. v. Case New Holland, Inc.*, 566 F.3d 1372, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 2009) and
18 *Amazon.com, Inc. v. Barnesandnoble.com, Inc.*, 239 F.3d 1343, 1358 (Fed. Cir. 2001)). “[T]he
19 burden is on the [defendant] to come forward with evidence of invalidity, just as it would be at
20 trial. The patentee, to avoid a conclusion that it is unable to show a likelihood of success, then
21 has the burden of responding with contrary evidence, which of course may include analysis and
22 argument.” *Titan Tire Corp.*, 566 F.3d at 1377. “[T]he ultimate burden is on a patentee to show
23 that the patent is not invalid.” *QBAS Co. v. C Walters Intercoastal Corp.*, No. 10-cv-00406-AG-
24 MLG, 2010 WL 7785955, at *6 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 16, 2010) (citing *Titan Tire Corp.*, 566 F.3d at
25 1379).

26 Plaintiff argues that the Accused Product infringes on the ‘948 and ‘372 patents because
27 the Accused Product satisfies all elements of at least one claim in each patent. (Doc. No. 49-1 at
28 16–19.) Defendant contends that the Accused Product lacks at least one element of the claims

identified by plaintiff as infringed and therefore argues that the Accused Product does not directly infringe on either patent.⁷ (Doc. No. 58 at 10–11.) Defendant alternatively argues that the patents are invalid because they are anticipated by prior arts or claim only an unpatentable abstract idea. (*Id.* at 11–21.) The court will analyze these arguments with respect to the ‘372 patent and, because the court concludes that plaintiff has demonstrated a likelihood of success on its cause of action for infringement of the ‘372 patent, need not consider whether the ‘948 patent has also been infringed.⁸

1. Infringement of the ‘372 Patent

In determining whether a claim in a patent is infringed, courts engage in a two-step process: (1) the court determines “the proper construction of the asserted claim[.]” and (2) determines “whether the claim as properly construed reads on the accused product or method.” *Biomedical Device Consultants & Lab’ys of Colo., LLC v. Vivitro Labs, Inc.*, 689 F. Supp. 3d 749, 754 (C.D. Cal. 2023), *aff’d*, No. 2023-2393, 2024 WL 1318251 (Fed. Cir. Mar. 28, 2024). At this second step, the court compares the elements of the claim to the “accused device to determine, as a matter of fact, whether all of the claim limitations are present, either literally or by a substantial equivalent, in the accused device.” *Rosen Ent. Sys., LP v. Eiger Vision*, 343 F. Supp. 2d 908, 914 (C.D. Cal. 2004). Plaintiff need only demonstrate that it will likely prove that at least one claim of the ‘372 patent is infringed. *AstraZeneca*, 633 F.3d at 1050.

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⁷ The court notes that defendant has only responded to plaintiff’s argument that claim 1 for each of the ‘948 and ‘372 patents are infringed but does not address any other claims that plaintiff argues are infringed. (Doc. No. 49-1 at 16); (*see also* Doc. No. 49-6) (providing a full analysis of infringement of each claim). Defendant states this is because plaintiff “focused” only on claim 1 for each of the patents. (Doc. No. 58 at 9.) The court, however, need not determine whether other claims of each patent are infringed because, as explained in this order, it concludes that plaintiff has demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits of its claim that the Accused Product infringes on claim 1 of the ‘372 patent.

⁸ At the hearing, plaintiff and defendant agreed that, in this case, a demonstration of likelihood of success as to infringement of one patent was a sufficient basis for the court to grant the injunctive relief requested by plaintiff.

1 As noted above, the parties do not dispute that all terms in claim 1 of the ‘372 patent
2 should be given their plain and ordinary meaning. Accordingly, the court will adopt this
3 construction for purposes of resolving this motion.

4 Plaintiff argues that each element in claim 1 of the ‘372 patent is satisfied by the Accused
5 Product. (Doc. No. 49-1 at 18–19.) Plaintiff identifies those five elements as being: (1) that the
6 Accused Product is a system for “illuminating and targeting a plant in a field[;]” (2) that it
7 contains a “lighting array comprising a plurality of lights” which are “configured to illuminate a
8 region of interest in the field to reduce or eliminate shadows in the region of interest[;]” (3) that it
9 contains “a detection system comprising a camera configured to obtain an image of the region of
10 interest[;]” (4) that it contains “one or more processors configured to determine a target location
11 of the plant in the region of interest based on the image[;]” and (5) that it contains a “light source
12 configured to emit a light beam . . . to damage or kill the plant.” (*Id.*) Defendant argues only that
13 the Accused Product does not practice the second element because it does not contain a “lighting
14 array” but rather uses external lighting. (Doc. Nos. 58 at 10; 58-1 at ¶ 12.)

15 a. *Disputed Element*

16 The court finds the bare assertion that the Accused Product does not contain a lighting
17 array to be unpersuasive. First, plaintiff has attached several photos from publicly available
18 sources to its motion that purport to show the Accused Product in operation.⁹ (Doc. No. 49-6 at
19 175–182.) These photos appear to show the Accused Product using a lighting array to illuminate
20 a specific region in a field beneath the Accused Product. (*Id.*) Plaintiff has also attached photos
21 of the specifications listed for the Accused Product, which advertises that it has “Auxiliary
22 Lighting” that can provide continuous lighting at 4,000 lumens per square meter and an “External
23 Lighting Trigger.” (*Id.*) The court finds that these photos from publicly available sources and
24 promotional materials support the conclusion that the Accused Product includes a lighting array.

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26 ⁹ These photos are attached to and analyzed in Dr. Weckler’s declaration. (Doc. No. 49-6.)
27 Defendant does not contest that Dr. Weckler is qualified to offer an expert opinion in this matter.
28 The court has reviewed his qualifications and agrees that Dr. Weckler is a person with at least
ordinary skill in the relevant art of agricultural engineering. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 7–14; Doc. No. 49-6 at
298–333) (detailing Dr. Weckler’s qualifications and providing his curriculum vitae).

1 *See FutureLogic, Inc. v. TransAct Techs.*, No. 05-cv-03754-MMM-CT, 2008 WL 11400763, at
2 *3 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 3, 2008) (noting how, based in part on promotional materials that were entered
3 as evidence, the district court had previously concluded that the plaintiff had demonstrated a
4 likelihood of success on the merits as to its infringement claim); *Ameranth, Inc. v. Papa John's*
5 *USA, Inc.*, 946 F. Supp. 2d 1049, 1058 (S.D. Cal. 2013) (finding that the plaintiff had
6 demonstrated that the defendant's system practiced an element of the patent-in-suit based on
7 excerpts from web pages and promotional materials which gave rise to such an inference).
8 Defendant argues that at least some of plaintiff's evidence in this regard pertains to non-
9 commercial prototypes and not the Accused Product. (Doc. No. 58 at 10.) However, defendant
10 does not identify which pieces of evidence it contends are of non-commercial prototypes and only
11 states in conclusory fashion that it lacks the space to address that point in its briefing. (*Id.*) The
12 court therefore concludes that plaintiff's evidence demonstrates that plaintiff will likely prove at
13 trial that the Accused Product practices the element of having a "lighting array comprising a
14 plurality of lights."¹⁰

15 Defendant's separate argument that the use of a "shroud"¹¹ prevents infringement is
16 similarly unpersuasive. The court observes that, in advancing this argument, defendant's
17 description of the Accused Product appears to concede that it does include a lighting array to
18 eliminate the shadow cast by the shroud. Defendant's founder states in his declaration that the
19 Accused Product "does not include lights" but that certain implementations must rely "on external
20 lighting" because the Accused Product implements a shroud to obstruct sunlight and uses lighting
21 to illuminate the "relevant area." (Doc. No. 58-1 at ¶ 12.) In Dr. Weckler's reply declaration, he
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23 ¹⁰ Defendant also argues that because the specification of the Accused Product which plaintiff
24 cites in support of its motion refers to the lighting apparatus as "Auxiliary Lighting," the lighting
25 is somehow not a part of the Accused Product. (Doc. No. 58 at 10.) The court finds this
26 argument to be wholly unpersuasive.

27 ¹¹ Defendant clarified at the May 20, 2025 hearing that the "shroud" that the Accused Product
28 uses is the opaque rig that the Accused Product is attached to when deployed in a field. It is
unclear to the court how using an opaque rig is a "shroud" while the LaserWeeder's use of an
opaque rig is not. (*Compare* Doc. No. 49-6 at 31 *with* Doc. No. 49-6 at 35) (pictures of the
Accused Product and the LaserWeeder G2).

1 states that employing a shroud would “create a shadow, blocking ambient light (*e.g.*, sunlight)
2 from reaching the ground.” (Doc. No. 61-2 at ¶ 20.) Therefore, the lighting that defendant’s
3 founder concedes “is necessary” would still be “configured to illuminate a region of interest in the
4 field to reduce or eliminate shadows in the region of interest” as disclosed in the ‘372 patent.
5 (Doc. Nos. 58-1 at ¶ 12; 61-2 at ¶ 20.) Defendant cannot avoid practicing the lighting array
6 element simply by first creating an arbitrary shadow which it then eliminates: The ‘372 patent
7 discloses the use of the lighting array to eliminate shadows generally. Therefore, the court
8 concludes that plaintiff has demonstrated that it will likely prove at trial that the Accused Product
9 practices the element of having a lighting array “configured to illuminate a region of interest in
10 the field to reduce or eliminate shadows in the region of interest.” (Doc. No. 49-1 at 18.)

11 b. *Undisputed Elements*

12 “To show literal infringement of a patent, a patentee must supply sufficient evidence to
13 prove that the accused product meets every element or limitation of a claim.” *Rohm & Haas Co.*
14 *v. Brotech Corp.*, 127 F.3d 1089, 1092 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Plaintiff bears the burden of
15 demonstrating that it will likely prove infringement. *Vivitro Labs, Inc.*, 689 F. Supp. 3d at 754.
16 At the hearing on the pending motion, defendant stated that although it did not address in its
17 opposition whether the other elements of claim 1 of the ‘372 patent are practiced by the Accused
18 Product, it now maintained that they are not. Accordingly, the court must consider whether
19 plaintiff has demonstrated that these unaddressed elements are also practiced by the Accused
20 Product.

21 First, plaintiff argues that the Accused Product is a “system for illuminating and targeting
22 a plant in a field.” (Doc. No. 49-1 at 18.) In his declaration, Dr. Weckler attaches several photos
23 of the Accused Product, its advertising, and its patent application which indicate that the system is
24 comprised of lighting components and laser components directed to “undesirable plant material.”
25 (Doc. No. 49-6 at 165–74.) The court therefore finds that plaintiff is likely to prove at trial that
26 the Accused Product practices this element.

27 Next, plaintiff argues that the Accused Product practices the elements of having “a
28 detection system comprising[] a camera configured to obtain an image of the region of interest”

1 and “one or more processors configured to determine a target location of the plant in the region of
 2 interest based on the image.” (Doc. No. 49-1 at 18.) Dr. Weckler provides specifications of the
 3 Accused Product which indicate that it contains a computer processor designed by NVIDIA and
 4 quotations from promotional materials indicating that these processors direct a laser to a target
 5 location of an unwanted plant. (Doc. No. 49-6 at 185–93.) He also provides specifications of the
 6 Accused Product showing that it contains a camera and advertising materials which indicate that
 7 the Accused Product utilizes this camera to take images of a field. (*Id.* at 183–85.) The court
 8 therefore finds that plaintiff is likely to prove at trial that the Accused Product practices these two
 9 elements as well.

10 Finally, plaintiff argues that the Accused Product practices the element of having “a light
 11 source configured to emit a light beam toward the target location of the plant to damage or kill the
 12 plant.” (Doc. No. 49-1 at 18.) Dr. Weckler provides specifications of the Accused Product and
 13 promotional material indicating that the Accused Product includes a laser designed to fire a laser
 14 beam at undesired plants. (Doc. No. 49-6 at 193–200.) The court therefore finds that plaintiff is
 15 likely to prove that the Accused Product practices this element. Because plaintiff is likely to
 16 successfully prove that the Accused Product practices every element of claim 1 of the ‘372 patent,
 17 the court concludes that plaintiff will also likely prove at trial that the Accused Product infringes
 18 on the ‘372 patent.

19 2. Invalidity

20 Defendant argues that plaintiff has not demonstrated that it is likely to succeed against an
 21 invalidity defense¹² as to claim 1 of the ‘372 patent on the basis that: (1) the elements of claim 1
 22 are anticipated by an academic paper called “Designing, modeling, and controlling a novel
 23 autonomous laser weeding system” by E.S. Nadimi (“the Nadimi paper”); and (2) the ‘372 patent
 24 is directed towards an abstract idea rather than patent-eligible material and lacks an inventive

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 26 ¹² Plaintiff bears the burden of showing that defendant’s invalidity defense lacks substantial
 27 merit: “If, after weighing the available evidence for and against validity, the court determines
 28 that the plaintiff fails to show the invalidity defense lacks substantial merit, it necessarily follows
 that the plaintiff cannot show a likelihood of success on the merits.” *Open Text, S.A.*, 36 F. Supp.
 3d at 892.

1 concept sufficient to transform the application into a patent-eligible application. (Doc. No. 58 at
2 11–13, 18–21.) Plaintiff replies that the Nadimi paper does not disclose multiple elements within
3 claim 1 of the ‘372 patent and therefore does not anticipate the ‘372 patent. (Doc. No. 61 at 10.)
4 Plaintiff also argues that claim 1 of the ‘372 patent discloses a combination of elements designed
5 to create technical improvements in systems which kill weeds and is therefore not directed at an
6 abstract idea. (*Id.* at 12–13.) The court will address each of these arguments below.

7 a. *Anticipation*

8 Defendant argues that the five elements as described above in claim 1 of the ‘372 patent
9 are anticipated by the Nadimi paper and that therefore the ‘372 patent is not valid. (Doc. No. 58
10 at 11–13.) Plaintiff does not contest whether the first, third, or fifth elements are taught by the
11 Nadimi paper. (Doc. No. 61 at 10.) In particular, plaintiff does not dispute that the Nadimi paper
12 describes a system for illuminating and targeting a plant in the field, that it describes a detection
13 system including a camera to obtain an image of a region of interest, or that it describes a laser
14 designed to damage or kill a plant. Rather, plaintiff contends that the Nadimi paper does not
15 disclose a lighting array in the sense disclosed by the ‘372 patent or the use of computer
16 processors to determine a target location of a plant.

17 “A patent is invalid for anticipation if a single prior art reference discloses each and every
18 limitation of the claimed invention.” *Schering Corp. v. Geneva Pharms.*, 339 F.3d 1373, 1377
19 (Fed. Cir. 2003). “Anticipation is a factual issue.” *3M Unitek Corp. v. Ormco Co.*, 96 F. Supp.
20 2d 1042, 1046 (C.D. Cal. 2000) (citing *Glaxo, Inc. v. Novopharm, Ltd.*, 52 F.3d 1043, 1047 (Fed.
21 Cir. 1995)). Anticipation is akin to an infringement analysis in that it requires a two-step analysis
22 of claim construction followed by comparison of the construed claim to the prior art: “Put
23 simply, that which infringes, if later, would anticipate, if earlier.” *Radware, Ltd. v. F5 Networks,*
24 *Inc.*, 147 F. Supp. 3d 974, 992–93 (N.D. Cal. 2015). Because the court has already completed
25 claim construction, it will proceed to the second step of comparing that which is disclosed by the
26 Nadimi paper with claim 1 of the ‘372 patent.

27 The Nadimi paper is not a patent application but instead a non-peer-reviewed academic
28 paper. (Doc. No. 58-2 at 5.) A patent may be invalidated under 35 U.S.C. § 102 if the invention

1 was “described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country[.]” *Volterra Semiconductor*
2 *Corp. v. Primarion, Inc.*, 796 F. Supp. 2d 1025, 1060, 1062 (N.D. Cal. 2011) (internal quotation
3 marks omitted) (quoting 35 U.S.C. § 102). Accordingly, an academic paper can invalidate a
4 patent by anticipation. *Id.* The Nadimi paper describes what appears to be an experimental
5 design to determine whether laser weeding is, in principle, implementable on a moving vehicle.
6 (Doc. No. 58-2 at 5) (describing the objectives of the experimental study). The study described
7 an experimental setup where three conveyer belts were arrayed such that one conveyer belt’s
8 motion fed into a central conveyer belt to allow plant pots to be placed on the first conveyer belt
9 and reach the central conveyer belt. (Doc. No. 58-2 at 6.) The central conveyer belt then led to a
10 third conveyer belt which would move the plant pots away from the central belt. (*Id.*) The
11 authors of the paper then set up a stationary deflection unit designed to direct a laser beam to
12 specific points and a stationary camera rig along the central conveyor belt. (*Id.*) The camera
13 system was set up to capture images of the central conveyor belt, calculate the central growth
14 point of plants on that conveyer belt, and direct the deflection unit to target the growth point of
15 that plant. (*Id.* at 6–8.) In short, the Nadimi paper described a proof-of-concept experiment to
16 demonstrate that automated laser weeding is possible.

17 Plaintiff contends that this experimental design does not anticipate claim 1 of the ‘372
18 patent and cites Dr. Weckler’s reply declaration in support of this contention. (Doc. No. 61-2.)
19 In that declaration, Dr. Weckler states that the Nadimi paper described a software design that
20 analyzes the growth point of a plant to be able to identify what point in three-dimensional space a
21 laser should target to damage or kill the weed. (Doc. No. 61-2 at ¶ 33.) This is in comparison to
22 claim 1 of the ‘372 patent, which discloses locating a weed within a region of interest in the field
23 and identifying the object it “sees” as a weed. (*Id.*) The specification of the ‘372 patent clarifies
24 this point by describing a specific embodiment of the detection system which the camera systems
25 and the processors comprise a part of. In that detection system, the ‘372 patent describes an
26 “object identification module” which uses a machine learning module to identify objects of
27 interest in an image, e.g. weeds in a field. (Doc. No. 49-6 at 402); *see Apple, Inc.*, 877 F. Supp.
28 2d at 866, 871–72 (discussing embodiments in the patents’ specifications to determine whether

1 infringement or anticipation was present). Dr. Weckler concludes that the Nadimi paper teaches
2 an image-processing technique based on targeting a specific point on a known object whereas the
3 ‘372 patent discloses an image-processing technique involving “discriminating between weeds
4 and crop, and then precisely determining the weed’s spatial position.” (Doc. No. 61-2 at ¶ 33.)
5 In other words, the Nadimi paper described a machine which can target an object and claim 1 of
6 the ‘372 patent describes a machine which locates, classifies, and then targets objects. The court
7 is persuaded that this additional functionality is not disclosed by the Nadimi paper. Accordingly,
8 the court concludes that plaintiff has demonstrated that it is likely that defendant will be unable to
9 prove invalidity by clear and convincing evidence at trial.

10 b. *Abstract Idea*

11 Defendant argues that claim 1 of the ‘372 patent claims an abstract idea and does not
12 contain an inventive concept, and therefore is not patent-eligible under 35 U.S.C. § 101. (Doc.
13 No. 58 at 18–21.) Defendant contends that the claimed concept is “straightforward” in that it
14 claims the idea of detecting an unwanted plant and damaging or killing that plant. (*Id.* at 19.) It
15 then argues that, in this regard, the claim involves an abstract idea because it is directed towards a
16 result and only invokes generic machinery as a tool to accomplish that goal. (*Id.*) Plaintiff retorts
17 that the machine disclosed by claim 1 of the ‘372 patent is not aimed at an abstract idea because it
18 discloses a specific and tangible system for laser weeding. (Doc. No. 61 at 12–13.)

19 “Section 101 defines patent-eligible subject matter as ‘any new and useful process,
20 machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof.’ 35
21 U.S.C. § 101. The Supreme Court has ‘long held that this provision contains an important
22 implicit exception: Laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas are not patentable.’”
23 *FairWarning IP, LLC v. Iatric Sys.*, 839 F.3d 1089, 1093 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (quoting *Ass’n for*
24 *Molecular Pathology v. Myriad Genetics, Inc.*, 569 U.S. 576, 589 (2013)). However, applications
25 of an abstract concept can be patent-eligible. *Alice Corp. Pty. Ltd. v. CLS Bank Int’l* (“*Alice*”),
26 573 U.S. 208, 217 (2014) (“Applications of [abstract] concepts to a new and useful end, we have
27 said, remain eligible for patent protection.”) (internal quotation marks omitted). “To determine
28 whether a patent claims an abstract concept, courts engage in a two-step inquiry. First courts

1 determine whether the claims at issue are directed to an abstract idea. . . . At step two, courts
2 consider the elements of each claim both individually and as an ordered combination to determine
3 whether the claim contains an inventive concept sufficient to transform the claimed abstract idea
4 into a patent-eligible application.” *Rearden LLC v. TWDC Enters. 18 Corp.*, No. 22-cv-02464-
5 JST, 2023 WL 3579324, at *4–5 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 21, 2023) (internal quotation marks omitted)
6 (quoting *Alice*, 573 U.S. at 217, 221).

7 The first step in this test presents a “legal question . . . [as to] whether the claims as a
8 whole are ‘directed to’ an abstract idea[.]” *CardioNet, LLC v. InfoBionic, Inc.*, 955 F.3d 1358,
9 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2020). Courts have noted that a patent is often directed at an abstract idea when
10 the claims’ steps can be “performed in the human mind, or by a human using pen and paper[.]”
11 *See OpenTV, Inc.*, 2015 WL 1535328, at *4 (citing *CyberSource Corp. v. Retail Decisions, Inc.*,
12 654 F.3d 1366, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2011)). Courts also consider whether the language of the claim is
13 directed at results without teaching a method for how to accomplish those results. *See Elec.*
14 *Power Grp. v. Alstom S.A.*, 830 F.3d 1350, 1356 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (“Indeed, the essentially result-
15 focused, functional character of claim language has been a frequent feature of claims held
16 ineligible under § 101.”).

17 Here, defendant argues that claim 1 merely recites a mental process of visually detecting a
18 weed and eradicating it, which indicates that the claim is directed at an abstract idea. (Doc.
19 No. 58 at 18.) Plaintiff responds that claim 1’s “specific and tangible system” for laser weeding
20 does not merely recite a mental process, but rather describes a specific system for weeding. (Doc.
21 No. 61 at 12–13.) It is plausible that a machine which was designed only to classify plants as
22 weeds would be directed at an abstract idea because it would only involve manipulating existing
23 information to generate additional information. *See, e.g., Bascom Rsch., LLC v. LinkedIn, Inc.*,
24 77 F. Supp. 3d 940, 949–50 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (holding that a claim which described a process for
25 maintaining and searching a database was not patentable because “storing and using associations
26 between objects” can be performed mentally); *Language Techs. Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 727 F.
27 Supp. 3d 856, 865 (D. Ariz. 2024) (finding that software which collects information and analyzes
28 it “by steps people go through in their minds, or by mathematical algorithms, without more is an

abstract idea.”) (quoting *Elec. Power Grp.*, 830 F.3d at 1353–54); *Int’l Bus. Machines Corp. v. Zillow Grp.*, 549 F. Supp. 3d 1247, 1270–71 (W.D. Wash. 2021) (holding that a software claim which was directed at the abstract idea of retrieving images and evaluating them to determine the “overall condition” of a geographical area was not patent-eligible because it was directed at “enabl[ing] a computer to replicate what humans already know how to do, namely discern images.”), *aff’d* 50 F.4th 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2022). But claim 1 does not only describe the process of classifying a plant as a weed. It also describes an apparatus that combines with that detection system to do so automatically in a field and to eradicate that weed. As another district court has observed:

Indeed, other district courts that [sic] have rejected § 101 challenges where the claims are directed to a physical device that merely incorporates an abstract idea as part of its operation. *See POWERbahn, LLC v. Found. Fitness LLC*, No. 3:15-cv-00327-MMD-WGC, 2016 WL 4318978, at *3 (D. Nev. Aug. 11, 2016) (“While it is true that the claim includes a formula, the claim is clearly directed at a piece of exercise equipment, and the formula is simply one part of the overall scheme. Including a law of nature as one part of a claim does not transform the entire scheme into an abstract idea.”); *Polaris Innovations Ltd. v. Kingston Tech. Co.*, 223 F. Supp. 3d 1026, 1034 (C.D. Cal. 2016) (noting that the defendant had not “cited any case where a court found that a claim for a purportedly novel physical configuration of a piece of computer hardware was deemed patent-ineligible because it was merely the embodiment of an abstract process” and distinguishing cases involving “patented *processes* running on what the courts found to be generic hardware”); *Baxter Int’l, Inc. v. Carefusion Corp.*, No. 15-cv-09986-AJSE, 2016 WL 2770787, at *12 (N.D. Ill. May 13, 2016)] (declining defendant’s invitation to ignore physical components of a claimed invention that were known in the prior art and instead considering the patent as a whole).

Immersion Corp. v. Fitbit, Inc., 313 F. Supp. 3d 1005, 1024 (N.D. Cal. 2018). Because claim 1 discloses a physical apparatus, it is not merely reciting a mental process. *Polaris Innovations Ltd. v. Kingston Tech. Co.*, 223 F. Supp. 3d 1026, 1033–34 (C.D. Cal. 2016) (finding that because the patents-in-suit described physical hardware that they did not recite a “mental process”). Accordingly, the court rejects defendant’s argument that claim 1 is merely reciting the mental process of identifying and eradicating a weed.

The court finds plaintiff’s contention that the specific combination of tangible elements listed in claim 1 creates a “technical improvement[] in systems for killing weeds[]” to be

persuasive. (Doc. No. 61 at 13.) Specifically, Dr. Weckler declares that a skilled artisan would recognize from claim 1 that the incorporation of a lighting array would help avoid delays and errors in the detection system described in the claim. (Doc. No. 61-2 at ¶ 39.) Claims which “focus on a specific means or method that improves the relevant technology” are directed at patent-eligible subject matter. *SEMICAPS Pte Ltd. v. Hamamatsu Corp.*, 393 F. Supp. 3d 802, 815–17 (N.D. Cal. 2019) (holding that a claim which described a method and apparatus that used a laser to measure faults on an electronic circuit was not directed at an abstract idea because it represented a technological improvement on understood processes). Moreover, claim 1 describes not just detection of a weed, but also automated eradication of the weed using a laser. The inclusion of elements of physical technology to not only detect weeds but automatically eliminate them is sufficient to support a finding that the claim not directed at an abstract idea. *Vineyard Investigations v. E. & J. Gallo Winery*, 510 F. Supp. 3d 926, 939–41 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 4, 2021) (holding that the asserted claims which described a system that used in-field data sensors and external data sources to automatically deliver precise amounts of water and chemicals to farmed plants were not directed at an abstract idea because they made specific technological improvements by providing a high level of automation).

For these reasons, the court concludes based on the current record that claim 1 is not directed at an abstract idea and is therefore patent-eligible. The court therefore finds that plaintiff has satisfied its burden of showing that it will likely prevail on defending against defendant’s invalidity arguments. Because plaintiff will likely prevail on its infringement claim and will likely prevail on the above invalidity arguments, the court concludes that plaintiff has shown a likelihood of success on the merits.

B. Irreparable Harm

The phrase “irreparable harm” is a term of art, meaning a party has suffered a wrong which cannot be adequately compensated by remedies available at law, such as monetary damages. *See eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C.*, 547 U.S. 388, 391 (2006); *see also E. Bay Sanctuary Covenant v. Biden*, 993 F.3d 640, 677 (9th Cir. 2021) (“Irreparable harm is ‘harm for which there is no adequate legal remedy, such as an award for damages.’”); *L.A. Mem’l Coliseum*

1 *Comm’n v. Nat’l Football League*, 634 F.2d 1197, 1202 (9th Cir. 1980) (“The possibility that
2 adequate compensatory or other corrective relief will be available at a later date, in the ordinary
3 course of litigation, weighs heavily against a claim of irreparable harm.”) (quoting *Sampson v.*
4 *Murray*, 415 U.S. 61, 90 (1974)).

5 Following the Supreme Court’s decision in *Winter*, a party moving for a preliminary
6 injunction must show that irreparable harm is “likely” to occur. *Ctr. for Food Safety*, 636 F.3d at
7 1172; *All. for the Wild Rockies*, 632 F.3d at 1131. In this regard, a showing of a speculative
8 injury, or mere allegations of an imminent harm that would satisfy standing, are not sufficient to
9 warrant the issuance of a preliminary injunction. *See Caribbean Marine Servs.*, 844 F.2d at 674;
10 *Goldie’s Bookstore, Inc. v. Super. Ct. of State of Cal.*, 739 F.2d 466, 472 (9th Cir. 1984). Rather,
11 a plaintiff must demonstrate that they face a real and immediate threat of an irreparable harm.
12 *See Caribbean Marine Servs.*, 844 F.2d at 674; *Midgett v. Tri-Cnty. Metro. Transp. Dist. of Or.*,
13 254 F.3d 846, 850–51 (9th Cir. 2001).

14 Plaintiff argues that, absent this court granting the requested preliminary injunctive relief,
15 it will immediately suffer harm in four ways: (1) loss of market share; (2) loss of opportunity to
16 expand the laser-based weeding market; (3) damage to plaintiff’s reputation; and (4) price
17 erosion. (Doc. No. 49-1 at 20.) Plaintiff also argues that monetary damages are insufficient to
18 address this harm because it is unlikely that defendant would be able to satisfy a monetary
19 damages award. (*Id.* at 29.) Defendant contests each of these arguments and also contends that it
20 appears plaintiff does not require injunctive relief because it delayed six months after the filing of
21 its original complaint to seek such relief. (Doc. No. 58 at 21.) The court will address each
22 argument below.

23 1. Loss of Market Share

24 Plaintiff contends that it currently possesses a “first-mover position in the laser-based
25 weeding market,” that allowing defendant to sell infringing products would destroy its
26 exclusivity, and that the market is a two-player market in which any infringing sale is a lost sale
27 for plaintiff. (Doc. No. 49-1 at 20–24.) Given these circumstances, plaintiff argues that the loss
28 of market share constitutes irreparable harm. (*Id.* at 23–24.) Defendant does not appear to

1 contest that the laser-based weeding market is currently a two-player market. (Doc. No. 58 at 22–
2 23.) Rather, defendant argues, without citation to evidence or supporting authority, that
3 customers are unlikely to buy plaintiff’s product due to its prohibitive cost and therefore sales of
4 the Accused Product will not cause plaintiff to lose market share. (*Id.*)

5 The Federal Circuit has recognized that the “existence of a two-player market may well
6 serve as a substantial ground for *granting* an injunction—e.g., because it creates an inference that
7 an infringing sale amounts to a lost sale for the patentee[.]” *Robert Bosch LLC v. Pylon Mfg.*
8 *Corp.*, 659 F.3d 1142, 1151 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (emphasis in original). “Direct competition in the
9 same market is certainly one factor suggesting strongly the potential for irreparable harm without
10 enforcement of the right to exclude.” *Presidio Components, Inc. v. Am. Tech. Ceramics Corp.*,
11 702 F.3d 1351, 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2012). The use of a marketing strategy designed to take away
12 customers from a competitor in a two-supplier market indicates loss of market share and
13 irreparable harm. *Conceptus, Inc. v. Hologic, Inc.*, No. 09-cv-02280-WHA, 2012 WL 44064, at
14 *2 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 9, 2012).

15 Plaintiff must substantiate claims of loss of market share with some evidence “because
16 granting preliminary injunctions on the basis of speculative loss of market share would result in
17 granting preliminary injunctions in every patent case where the patentee practices the invention.”
18 *DMF, Inc. v. AMP Plus, Inc.*, No. 2:18-cv-07090-CAS-GJS, 2019 WL 1099982, at *12 (C.D. Cal.
19 Mar. 7, 2019) (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *Automated Merch. Sys., Inc. v. Crane*
20 *Co.*, 357 F. App’x 297, 301 (Fed. Cir. 2009)). A plaintiff may show actual loss of market share to
21 satisfy this requirement. *Id.*; *see also Tee Turtle, LLC v. Kellytoy Worldwide, Inc.*, 522 F. Supp.
22 3d 695, 724–25 (C.D. Cal. 2021) (finding that the plaintiff had not shown irreparable harm where
23 it had not provided any evidence supporting a claim that it had actually lost market share).
24 However, a plaintiff can also satisfy its burden in this regard by presenting evidence indicating
25 that it will lose market share in the future absent an injunction, even prior to the release of a
26 competing product. *See Apple, Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, No. 11-cv-01846-LHK, 2011 WL
27 7036077, at *29 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 2, 2011) (finding that the plaintiff had shown a likelihood of
28 irreparable harm where it was likely to lose customers in a growing market with few players to

1 the alleged infringer), *aff'd in part, rev'd in part on other grounds, remanded*, 678 F.3d 1314
2 (Fed. Cir. 2012); *see also United Therapeutics Corp. v. Liquidia Techs., Inc.*, No. 23-cv-00975-
3 RGA, 2024 WL 2805082, at *11 (D. Del. May 31, 2024) (considering evidence addressing
4 whether the plaintiff's market share would be diminished upon release of a competing product);
5 *United Therapeutics Corp. v. Liquidia Techs.*, No. 1:25-cv-00368-TDS, 2025 WL 1549896, at
6 *12 (M.D.N.C. May 30, 2025) (same).

7 In support of its motion for preliminary injunction, plaintiff provides the declaration of
8 Jim Bergman, the president of a litigation economics firm and a certified financial analyst. (Doc.
9 No. 49-2 at ¶ 3.) Mr. Bergman's experience involves the application of economic principles to
10 intellectual property, commercial, and bankruptcy litigation. (*Id.*) Mr. Bergman declares that,
11 prior to defendant's entrance into the laser-based weeding market, plaintiff was the only company
12 producing products in that market. (*Id.* at ¶ 64.) He bases this conclusion on a market research
13 report published by ReportPrime and a separate news article. (*Id.*) Mr. Bergman further declares
14 that defendant's introduction of an "infringing lower-quality product—at significantly lower
15 price" will result in lost sales and could harm plaintiff's efforts to develop this market. (*Id.* at ¶¶
16 69–71.) Additionally, he declares that such competition would cause plaintiff to lose its first-
17 mover advantage in the relevant marketplace. (*Id.*)

18 As a preliminary matter, the court finds that, based on the evidence presented by plaintiff
19 in support of its uncontested contention that the laser-based weeding market is a two-player
20 market, plaintiff has established that fact. From this evidence, the court may infer that any sale
21 defendant makes is a lost sale for plaintiff. *Open Text, S.A.*, 36 F. Supp. 3d at 906 ("The
22 existence of a two-player market . . . creates an inference that an infringing sale amounts to a lost
23 sale for patent holder.").

24 Defendant argues that the court should not draw this inference because its prices are so
25 much lower than plaintiff's that they will not directly compete with one another. (Doc. No. 58 at
26 23.) Defendant has provided, in the form of a redacted declaration, evidence regarding the price
27 discrepancy between the LaserWeeder product line's redacted price and the Accused Product's
28 price of \$15,000. (Doc. No. 58-1 at ¶ 18.) The court finds defendant's argument to be

1 unpersuasive. Defendant has cited no authority in support of this argument. Indeed, the Federal
 2 Circuit has held that a district court erred in concluding that a defendant selling a significantly
 3 cheaper, infringing product would not cause a loss of market share to a plaintiff. *See Douglas*
 4 *Dynamics, LLC v. Buyers Prods. Co.*, 717 F.3d 1336, 1344–45 (Fed. Cir. 2013) (finding
 5 irreparable harm through loss of market share where a product would “lose some of its
 6 distinctiveness and market lure” because competitors could create cheaper products with “similar
 7 features”); *see also Merial Ltd. v. Cipla Ltd.*, 681 F.3d 1283, 1306 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (finding that
 8 the district court did not err in finding a threat of considerable lost market share where the
 9 infringer marketed its product as a “cheaper but otherwise equal alternative.”); *see also DMF,*
 10 *Inc.*, 2019 WL 1099982, at *12 (finding irreparable harm where the plaintiff had sufficiently
 11 demonstrated that the defendant was seeking to displace the plaintiff’s products with a cheaper,
 12 infringing alternative).

13 Plaintiff also claims that it is a “first mover” in the market and that it would lose the
 14 advantages of that position if defendant is permitted to enter the market. (Doc. No. 49-1 at 21.)
 15 Mr. Bergman declares that plaintiff was the “only provider of U.S. laser-based weeding
 16 products[]” and that it had a first-mover advantage. (Doc. No. 49-2 at ¶¶ 64, 70.) In support of
 17 this conclusion, Mr. Bergman relies upon the ReportPrime report and a separate news article.
 18 (*See id.* at ¶ 64; *id.* at 120–25); *cf. Open Text, S.A.*, 36 F. Supp. 3d at 908 (finding that the plaintiff
 19 did not have a first-mover advantage where the defendant showed that it had operated for multiple
 20 years in the same market and the plaintiff had not shown any revenue for at least one year). The
 21 court finds based upon the evidence presented in connection with the pending motion that the
 22 entrance of defendant into the market would erode plaintiff’s first mover advantage, which in turn
 23 contributes to a finding of irreparable harm. *See 10X Genomics, Inc. v. Bruker Spatial Biology,*
 24 *Inc.*, No. 21-cv-00653-MFK, 2024 WL 5201115 at *15 (D. Del. Dec. 23, 2024) (finding that the
 25 plaintiff’s loss of a first mover advantage qualified as irreparable harm); *see also Bio-Rad Lab ’ys,*
 26 *Inc. v. 10X Genomics Inc.*, 967 F.3d 1353, 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2020) (finding that the plaintiff was
 27 irreparably harmed where it had to rush products to market to overcome an infringer’s first-mover
 28 advantage); *Incyte Corp. v. Sun Pharm. Indus.*, 135 F.4th 1381, 1383–84 (Fed. Cir. 2025) (“A

1 patentee can be irreparably harmed by an alleged infringer’s improper ‘head start’ and the loss of
 2 the ‘first mover advantage’ because the alleged infringer can capture market share and secure a
 3 competitive lead.”). Defendant argues, as it did with respect to plaintiff’s two-player market
 4 argument, that it does not compete with plaintiff directly because it sells much cheaper products.
 5 (Doc. No. 58 at 22–23.) The court rejects this argument for the same reasons already explained
 6 above. *See Douglas Dynamics, LLC*, 717 F.3d at 1344–45 (finding that the plaintiff would lose
 7 various advantages, such as the reputation of being an innovator and the right to exclusivity, if the
 8 defendant were permitted to sell a cheaper, infringing product).

9 Plaintiff’s contention that the extended lifespan of the laser-based weeding products
 10 exacerbates the market share harm is persuasive. The Federal Circuit has recognized how direct
 11 competition in small markets, such as agricultural equipment markets, can contribute to
 12 irreparable harm. *Trebro Mfg., Inc. v. Firefly Equip., LLC*, 748 F.3d 1159, 1170–71 (Fed. Cir.
 13 2014) (finding that the plaintiff had shown that it was very likely to lose “significant market
 14 share” based on limited sales of a sod harvester due to the tightness of the market). Here, Mr.
 15 Bergman declares that the seasonal nature of agriculture combined with the durability of
 16 equipment can create a “sustained decline in market share.” (Doc. No. 49-2 at ¶¶ 78–81.) The
 17 court finds that plaintiff has shown that the entry of defendant into the market will likely cause it
 18 a loss of market share and concludes that this supports a finding of irreparable harm.

19 2. Loss of Opportunity to Expand the Market

20 Plaintiff also argues that defendant’s entry into the market hurts plaintiff’s ability to
 21 expand the market because defendant will harm the market by introducing an inferior product.
 22 (Doc. No. 49-1 at 24–26.) Defendant responds that plaintiff has not “established the necessary
 23 premise that L&A’s products are ineffective and unsafe.” (Doc. No. 58 at 23.) Plaintiff replies
 24 that it appears that defendant concedes that the Accused Product does not comply with federal
 25 regulations governing products incorporating lasers. (Doc. No. 61 at 16–17.) Plaintiff appears to
 26 argue that this is a violation of federal law which supports the granting of its request for a
 27 preliminary injunction. (*Id.*)

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1 At the May 20, 2025 hearing, the parties addressed whether defendant's products violated
2 any applicable federal regulation. Plaintiff's counsel argued that 21 C.F.R. § 1040.10 regulates
3 lasers used in laser weeding products, while defendant's counsel argued that § 1040.10 merely
4 regulates laser products in connection with medical devices. *See* 21 C.F.R. § 1040.10.
5 Regardless of this regulation's applicability, the court finds that plaintiff has provided no
6 evidence that defendant has violated § 1040.10. (Doc. No. 49-1 at 24–25) (stating only that
7 defendant's "product brochure does not *appear* to include laser-safety certifications) (emphasis
8 added). Plaintiff has not demonstrated that defendant's products are unsafe so as to harm the
9 market. Therefore, the court finds that plaintiff has not shown that it will be deprived of an
10 opportunity to expand the market by defendant's sale of the Accused Product.

11 3. Reputational Damage

12 Plaintiff argues that defendant's marketing of its products has harmed plaintiff's
13 reputation because defendant's founder has made several disparaging comments regarding
14 plaintiff and its products. (*Id.* at 26–28.) Defendant responds that the disparaging comments are
15 primarily in relation to plaintiff's legal strategy, which would not be impacted by an injunction
16 preventing the sale of the Accused Product. (Doc. No. 58 at 25–26.) In reply, plaintiff claims
17 that the reputational harm instead occurs when defendant implies that plaintiff "has or will copy"
18 defendant's products and that plaintiff's products are ineffective and inferior to defendant's.
19 (Doc. No. 61 at 17.) In making this general claim, plaintiff has not, however, specifically
20 identified any comments by defendant's founder to this effect. *See Tee Turtle, LLC*, 522 F. Supp.
21 3d at 725 (finding that conclusory statements of reputational harm are insufficient to support a
22 finding of irreparable harm); *cf. DMF, Inc.*, 2019 WL 1099982, at *14 (finding that reputational
23 harm where the product was disparaged contributed to a finding of irreparable harm). While it is
24 possible that defendant's founder has made such disparaging comparisons and that they can be
25 found somewhere in the voluminous exhibits plaintiff has attached to its motion, plaintiff has
26 failed to specifically identify any such instance. *See Indep. Towers of Wash. v. Washington*, 350
27 F.3d 925, 929 (9th Cir. 2003) ("[J]udges are not like pigs, hunting for truffles buried in briefs.")

28 /////

(internal quotation marks omitted). Accordingly, the court finds that plaintiff has not demonstrated that reputational harms would constitute irreparable harm in this case.

4. Price Erosion

Plaintiff argues that defendant's undercutting of its prices will lead to price erosion. (Doc. No. 49-1 at 28–29.) Defendant argues that price erosion cannot be a basis for a finding of irreparable harm unless plaintiff can show that it has actually already lowered its prices in response. (Doc. No. 58 at 26–27.) Plaintiff, in reply, concedes that price erosion has not yet occurred but cites authority from district courts not within the Ninth Circuit indicating that a showing that price erosion is probable is sufficient to establish irreparable harm. (Doc. No. 61 at 18.)

Some district courts in the Ninth Circuit have expressed skepticism about whether price erosion can be a basis for a showing of irreparable harm where the price erosion has not actually yet occurred. *See Tee Turtle, LLC*, 522 F. Supp. 3d at 726 n.8 (citing *Millipore Corp. v. W.L. Gore & Assocs., Inc.*, No. 2:11-cv-01453-ES, 2011 WL 5513193, at *11 (D.N.J. Nov. 9, 2011)); *see also Zhang v. AKEfit shop*, No. 2:21-cv-09370-AB-RAO, 2022 WL 3012164, at *4 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 14, 2022) (“One example of a product being sold for a lower price, without corresponding evidence about the purported sales or impact on Plaintiff (e.g., lowering prices, otherwise losing sales as a result), is insufficient to show price erosion.”) (citing *Millipore Corp.*, 2011 WL 5513193, at *11). Plaintiff identifies a decision in which a district court found that a “fear of price erosion” was “immediate and irreparable” where there was evidence showing that an infringing product was preferred by consumers for being a lower price, even though the patentee in that case did not lower its prices. *Gonza LLC v. Mission Competition Fitness Equip., LLC*, No. 21-cv-00771-ADA, 2021 WL 5657193, at *7 (W.D. Tex. Dec. 1, 2021). Though the court is persuaded that a substantial likelihood of price erosion could contribute to irreparable harm, *see Purdue Pharma L.P. v. Boehringer Ingelheim GMBH*, 237 F.3d 1359, 1368 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (holding that the district court did not err in finding irreparable harm based on the “testimony of the likelihood of price erosion”), the court need not find that plaintiff has made such a showing here because it concludes that plaintiff has established irreparable harm in several other respects.

1 5. Inadequacy of Monetary Damages

2 Plaintiff argues that, based on the founder of defendant’s comments on social media that
3 his company is “tiny” and “unfunded,” defendant would be unlikely to pay an award for lost
4 profits if plaintiff were to prevail at trial. (Doc. No. 49-1 at 29.) Defendant contends that it
5 would likely be able to pay a reasonable royalty rather than a lost profits award and that,
6 accordingly, monetary damages would be sufficient in this case were plaintiff to prevail. (Doc.
7 No. 58 at 27.) Defendant also argues, without citation to authority, that its financial hardships
8 have largely been caused by litigation costs incurred in litigating this case which should prohibit
9 plaintiff from arguing that its financial hardships indicate that it will be unlikely to pay monetary
10 damages. (*Id.*)

11 The court finds that defendant’s current financial condition supports a finding of
12 irreparable harm in the absence of injunctive relief.¹³ A showing that defendant is unlikely to be
13 able to pay damages in the event of a judgment supports a finding of irreparable harm. *See QBAS*
14 *Co.*, 2010 WL 7785955, at *13 (“The fact that any potential trial victory by Plaintiffs would be an
15 empty one when remedies are considered show that irreparable harm to Plaintiffs would result
16 without a preliminary injunction.”); *see also Robert Bosch LLC*, 659 F.3d at 1156 (finding it was
17 error for the district court to fail to consider whether the defendant would be able to pay a
18 monetary award as a viable alternative to an injunction); *In re Est. of Ferdinand Marcos, Hum.*
19 *Rts. Litig.*, 25 F.3d 1467, 1480 (9th Cir. 1994) (“We join the majority of circuits in concluding
20 that a district court has authority to issue a preliminary injunction where the plaintiffs can
21 establish that money damages will be an inadequate remedy due to impending insolvency of the
22 defendant[.]”). Here, defendant has conceded that it is in a “precarious financial position.” (Doc.
23 No. 58 at 27.)¹⁴ Accordingly, because there is a strong possibility that defendant would be unable

24 /////

25 ¹³ The court observes that defendant’s counsel has filed a motion to withdraw as counsel of
26 record on the basis of defendant being “unable to meet its payment obligations.” (Doc. Nos. 52,
27 54-1 at ¶ 5.)

28 ¹⁴ Defendant asserts in conclusory fashion that it would be able to pay a reasonable royalty,
though does not indicate what that reasonable royalty would be. (*Id.*)

1 to pay a monetary judgment at the end of this action were plaintiff to prevail, the court finds that
2 defendant's financial condition supports a finding of irreparable harm.

3 6. Delay

4 Defendant contends that plaintiff could have filed its motion for preliminary injunction
5 either on October 31, 2024 when it filed its initial complaint in this action or in March 2025 after
6 the '948 and '372 patents had been issued. (Doc. No. 58 at 21.) Defendant argues that this delay
7 indicates that plaintiff would not suffer irreparable harm in the absence of the granting of an
8 injunction. (*Id.*) Plaintiff counters that only the two-month period of delay applies because it
9 could not file its motion seeking a preliminary injunction until those patents were issued. (Doc.
10 No. 61 at 14.) Plaintiff argues that it briefly delayed in filing the pending motion because it was
11 uncertain whether defendant would proceed in attempting to sell its infringing products or not
12 after having been put on notice by the complaint that plaintiff believed that the Accused Product
13 would infringe its patents. (*Id.* at 14–15.)

14 At the May 20, 2025 hearing, defendant's counsel stated that the Accused Product was
15 marketed for sale in the fall of 2023 or the fall of 2024, that no products had been shipped, and
16 that defendant's founder had indicated that the Accused Product would fully launch sometime in
17 March of 2025. Plaintiff stated that it had engaged in meet and confer efforts to determine
18 whether any units of the Accused Product had yet been shipped to buyers. Plaintiff informed the
19 court that it had sought to avoid filing the pending motion by first seeking delay of the Accused
20 Product's launch until after infringement contentions had been exchanged. Defendant confirmed
21 to plaintiff's counsel at that time that no units of the Accused Product had yet shipped but that the
22 parties had not agreed to a delay in the launch of the Accused Product. Defendant also stated that
23 units of the Accused Product would be delivered in the weeks following the May 20, 2025
24 hearing.

25 Based upon the circumstances presented, any delay on plaintiff's part in filing the pending
26 motion does not support a finding that plaintiff would not suffer irreparable harm in the absence
27 of the granting of a preliminary injunction. The court finds plaintiff's explanation, that it was
28 attempting to determine whether irreparable harm was imminent before filing its motion and only

1 did so when it in good faith believed that defendant would proceed with attempting to sell an
2 infringing product in the immediate future, to be a reasonable one. Accordingly, the court rejects
3 defendant's argument that plaintiff's delay in filing the motion weighs against a finding of
4 irreparable harm in the absence of an injunction.

5 The court therefore concludes that plaintiff has met its burden to show that it will suffer
6 irreparable harm absent injunctive relief on the basis that it has shown that it will suffer a loss of
7 market share and because defendant appears insolvent and would be unable to pay damages at the
8 conclusion of this action should plaintiff prevail.

9 **C. Balance of Equities and Public Interest**

10 Plaintiff argues that the balance of equities favors the granting of a preliminary injunction
11 because it will suffer irreparable harm in the absence of injunctive relief, prevention of the sale of
12 defendant's product will preserve the status quo where defendant has not launched its product,
13 and defendant would not be unduly harmed by an injunction. (Doc. No. 49-1 at 29–31.)
14 Defendant argues that it will suffer substantial financial harm if the requested injunction is
15 granted. (Doc. No. 58 at 28.)

16 The Federal Circuit has explicitly held that the fact that an injunction against the sale of an
17 infringing product would put an infringer out of business “cannot justify denial of that
18 injunction.” *Windsurfing Int’l Inc. v. AMF, Inc.*, 782 F.2d 995, 1003 n.12 (Fed. Cir. 1996); *see*
19 *also Blackberry Ltd. v. Typo Prods. LLC*, No. 14-cv-00023-WHO, 2014 WL 1318689, at *12
20 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 28, 2014) (finding that the balance of equities favored the granting of an
21 injunction where the defendant argued solely that it would be put out of business if it were unable
22 to continue selling the accused product); *QBAS Co.*, 2010 WL 7785955, at *14 (“And although a
23 preliminary injunction will certainly hurt Defendants’ business operations, these operations are
24 precisely what continue to cause irreparable harm to Plaintiffs.”). Accordingly, the court finds
25 that the balance of equities favors granting an injunction because plaintiff would otherwise suffer
26 irreparable harm.

27 “Typically, in a patent infringement case, although there exists a public interest in
28 protecting rights secured by valid patents, the focus of the district court’s public interest analysis

1 should be whether there exists some crucial public interest that would be injured by the grant of
 2 preliminary relief.” *Hybritech Inc. v. Abbott Lab ’ys*, 849 F.2d 1446, 1458 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Here,
 3 plaintiff argues that the lack of an injunction would expose the public to an unsafe product “if
 4 indeed L&A’s products are unsafe.” (Doc. No. 49-1 at 31.) Defendant argues that the public will
 5 be worse off if an injunction is granted because the injunction sought by plaintiff would prevent
 6 farmers from accessing affordable laser-based weeding technology. (Doc. No. 58 at 30.) As the
 7 court explained above, plaintiff’s claim that defendant’s product is unsafe is conclusory, and
 8 defendant’s argument that farmers would be forced to use chemical herbicides if it is unable to
 9 sell the Accused Product is similarly conclusory and is advanced without any supporting
 10 evidence. Accordingly, the court finds that the public interest factor weighs slightly in favor of
 11 plaintiff only insofar as there is a public interest in protecting valid patent rights.

12 Because plaintiff has met its burden to demonstrate that it is likely to prevail on the merits,
 13 would suffer irreparable harm in the absence of an injunction, and that the balance of equities and
 14 public interest weighs at least slightly in favor of granting an injunction, the court will grant
 15 plaintiff’s motion for a preliminary injunction.

16 **D. Bond**

17 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(c) states that the “court may issue a preliminary
 18 injunction . . . only if the movant gives security in an amount that the court considers proper to
 19 pay the costs and damages sustained by any party found to have been wrongfully enjoined or
 20 restrained.” However, “[d]espite the seemingly mandatory language, Rule 65(c) invests the
 21 district court with discretion as to the amount of security required, *if any*.” *Johnson v. Couturier*,
 22 572 F.3d 1067, 1086 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks omitted) (emphasis in original)
 23 (quoting *Jorgensen v. Cassiday*, 320 F.3d 906, 919 (9th Cir. 2003)). “[T]he party affected by the
 24 injunction [bears the] obligation of presenting evidence that a bond is needed.” *Zest Anchors*,
 25 *LLC v. Geryon Ventures, LLC*, 615 F. Supp. 3d 1206 (S.D. Cal. 2022) (internal quotation marks
 26 omitted) (quoting *Conn. Gen. Life Ins. Co. v. New Images of Beverly Hills*, 321 F.3d 878, 883
 27 (9th Cir. 2009)), *rev’d in part on other grounds*, No. 22-55704, 2023 WL 2783175 (9th Cir. Apr.
 28 5, 2023).

Here, defendant has raised no argument that plaintiff should be required to post a bond. Accordingly, the court finds that a bond is not necessary in this case and will exercise its discretion to decline to impose one.

E. Renewed Motion to Withdraw

On April 9, 2025, attorneys Joel C. Lin, Andrew D. Gish, Michael M. Powell, and Ryan K. Iwahashi filed a motion to withdraw as defendant L&A’s counsel of record. (Doc. No. 52.) At the May 5, 2025 hearing, the court denied the motion without prejudice to its oral renewal “immediately upon the hearing on the motion for preliminary injunction.” (Doc. No. 64.) At the May 20, 2024 hearing on plaintiff’s motion for preliminary injunction, defendant’s counsel orally renewed their motion to withdraw as counsel of record. (Doc. No. 72.) Defendant filed a declaration of its founder in support of that motion. (Doc. No. 69.)

An attorney’s withdrawal is governed by Local Rule 182 and the Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of California (“Rules of Professional Conduct”). In this regard, Local Rule 182(d) provides:

Unless otherwise provided herein, an attorney who has appeared may not withdraw leaving the client *in propria persona* without leave of court upon noticed motion and notice to the client and all other parties who have appeared. The attorney shall provide an affidavit stating the current or last known address or addresses of the client and the efforts made to notify the client of the motion to withdraw. Withdrawal as attorney is governed by the Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of California, and the attorney shall conform to the requirements of those Rules.

L.R. 182(d). Rule 1.16(b) of the California Rules of Professional Conduct provides several grounds upon which an attorney “*may* withdraw from the representation of a client,” including if “the client breaches a material term of an agreement with, or obligation, to the lawyer relating to the representation, and the lawyer has given the client a reasonable warning after the breach that the lawyer will withdraw unless the client fulfills the agreement or performs the obligation[.]” Cal. R. Prof. Conduct 1.16(b)(5) (emphasis added). However, representation shall not be terminated until the attorney “has taken reasonable steps to avoid reasonably foreseeable prejudice to the rights of the client, such as giving the client sufficient notice to permit the client

1 to retain other counsel.” Cal. R. Prof. Conduct 1.16(d). “In ruling on a motion to withdraw as
2 counsel, courts consider: (1) the reasons why withdrawal is sought; (2) the prejudice withdrawal
3 may cause to other litigants; (3) the harm withdrawal might cause to the administration of justice;
4 and (4) the degree to which withdrawal will delay the resolution of the case.” *Beard v.*
5 *Shuttermart of Cal., Inc.*, No. 3:07-cv-00594-WQH-NLS, 2008 WL 410694, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Feb.
6 13, 2008).

7 Local Rule 183 further provides that “[a] corporation or other entity may appear only by
8 an attorney.” L.R. 183(a). “While individuals may appear *in propria persona*, corporations and
9 other entities may appear only through an attorney; an unrepresented entity cannot file any
10 pleadings, make or oppose any motions, or present any evidence to contest liability.” *Caveman*
11 *Foods, LLC v. jAnn Payne’s Caveman Foods, LLC*, No. 2:12-cv-01112-WBS-CKD, 2015 WL
12 6736801, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 4, 2015) (citing *Rowland v. Cal. Men’s Colony*, 506 U.S. 194,
13 202 (1993)).

14 Here, defendant’s counsel has represented that defendant has been unable to pay its
15 invoices under its fee agreement with counsel. (Doc. No. 54 at 3.) Defendant’s counsel agreed to
16 a payment plan with defendant and warned defendant that it would be unable to “continue the
17 representation indefinitely if L&A could not satisfy its obligations.” (*Id.*) Defendant failed to
18 meet the terms of the agreed upon payment plan whereupon counsel notified defendant that they
19 intended to file a motion to withdraw. (*Id.*) Defendant, at that time, gave consent to the
20 withdrawal. (*Id.*) Defendant’s counsel has also described its efforts in contacting multiple law
21 firms to find substitute counsel for defendant that have proved unsuccessful. (Doc. No. 54-1 at ¶
22 7.) The court denied counsel’s initial motion to withdraw on the basis that defendant would be
23 prejudiced by the default which would automatically accompany withdrawal of counsel as a
24 corporate defendant while the motion for preliminary injunction was pending. (Doc. No. 64.)
25 The court further expressed concern over whether defendant was fully aware of the consequences
26 of withdrawal and “requested [a] supplemental declaration that clearly states that [defendant] has
27 been advised that [it] cannot represent [itself] in this action.” (*Id.*) Defendant has since filed a
28 declaration of its founder in support of counsel’s renewed motion to withdraw stating that

1 defendant is aware that it will “‘automatically lose’ the case” if it is unable to timely secure
 2 substitute counsel. (Doc. No. 69 at ¶ 5.)

3 The court finds that defendant’s counsel has complied with the applicable Local Rules and
 4 that there is good cause to withdraw based on defendant’s breach of the fee agreement. *See*
 5 *Integrity Bus. Partners, LLC v. DB Asset Grp.*, No. 2:21-cv-01187-KJM-KJN, 2022 WL
 6 2125686, at *1 (E.D. Cal. May 17, 2022) (“Material breach of a fee agreement is good cause for
 7 withdrawal.”). Additionally, the court finds good cause in that defendant has consented to its
 8 counsel’s withdrawal while aware of the potential consequences of that withdrawal. *Shepard v.*
 9 *Kelso*, No. 2:20-cv-01445-KJM-JDP (PC), 2023 WL 7308416, at *3 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 10, 2023).
 10 The court also finds that defendant’s counsel have taken reasonable steps to prevent prejudice to
 11 their client, such as attempting to identify potential substitute counsel and ensuring that their
 12 client was aware of the potential consequences of failing to obtain substitute counsel. *Cf.*
 13 *Chapman v. Ramada Inn, Vallejo*, No. 2:16-02415-KJM-DB, 2019 WL 13258030, at *2 (E.D.
 14 Cal. Mar. 11, 2019) (finding that counsel had not taken reasonable steps to avoid prejudice where
 15 they had not attempted to locate substitute counsel or advise their client of the consequences of
 16 withdrawal). Accordingly, the court will now grant defendant counsel’s renewed motion to
 17 withdraw as defendant’s counsel of record.

18 CONCLUSION

19 For the reasons above,

- 20 1. Plaintiff’s motion for preliminary injunction (Doc. No. 49) is GRANTED. The
 21 court orders that:
 - 22 a. Defendant, and any acting in concert with it, is restrained and enjoined
 23 from manufacturing, using, offering for sale, or selling within the United
 24 States, or importing into the United States the Accused Product or any
 25 product incorporating the Accused Product.
 - 26 b. Within five (5) business days of the date of entry of this order, defendant
 27 shall provide notice of this order to any affiliates, subsidiaries, officers,
 28 agents, servants, representatives, and attorneys, and all those acting in

1 concert or participating with them, that are involved in any effort to
2 manufacture, use, offer for sale, sell, purchase, promote, advertise, market,
3 service, distribute, supply, or otherwise introduce into the stream of
4 commerce within the United States, or import into the United States either
5 the Accused Product or any product incorporating the Accused Product.

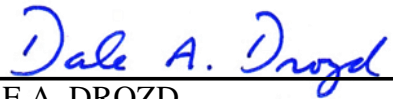
- 6 2. No bond shall be required to be posted by plaintiff pursuant to Rule 65(c) of the
7 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;
- 8 3. This preliminary injunction is effective immediately and shall remain in full force
9 and effect through the date on which judgment, if any, as to defendant is entered in
10 this case;
- 11 4. The renewed motion to withdraw as counsel for defendant and counter-claimant
12 Laudando & Associates LLC made by attorneys Andrew D. Gish, Joel Lin,
13 Michael M. Powell, and Ryan K. Iwahashi is GRANTED, effective upon
14 defendant's compliance with the court's order regarding defendant's renewed
15 request to seal documents (Doc. No. 70) which requires counsel to file unredacted
16 versions of the documents in question under seal within ten days;
- 17 5. Upon defendant's compliance with the court's order regarding defendant's
18 renewed request to seal documents (Doc. No. 70), the Clerk of the Court is
19 directed to terminate attorneys Andrew D. Gish, Joel Lin, Michael M. Powell, and
20 Ryan K. Iwahashi as the counsel of record in this action on behalf of defendant
21 and counter-claimant Laudando & Associates LLC;
- 22 6. Attorneys Andrew D. Gish, Joel Lin, Michael M. Powell, and Ryan K. Iwahashi
23 shall comply with all obligations under Rule 1.16(e) of the California Rules of
24 Professional Conduct regarding release of a client's papers and property and return
25 of unearned fees;
- 26 7. Within fourteen (14) days of the date of this order, defendant shall file a notice of
27 appearance of its new counsel of record; and,

28 /////

1 8. Defendant is warned that its failure to timely file a notice of appearance of counsel
2 will result in an entry of default against it.

3 IT IS SO ORDERED.

4 Dated: June 12, 2025



DALE A. DROZD
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE